

The State Journal.

PUBLISHED BY KNAPP & JEWETT, EVERY TUESDAY MORNING, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE BANK, AT \$2 A YEAR, OR \$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. V. NO. 46.

MONTPELIER, (VT.) SEPTEMBER 6, 1836.

WHOLE NO. 251.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the State Journal.

FREEMEN OF VERMONT:—

The hour of trial is at hand! Now is the time for all who love their country, its institutions and its laws to gird on their armor and go forth manfully to the battle. Who will falter and hies at now? Cheering news comes in upon us like a torrent from the South and West. Who has a heart so insensible as not to be gladdened by it? North Carolina, Alabama, Kentucky, Indiana, and Missouri, have struck a bold blow for their country. Van Burenism is tumbling headlong like the old Dragon from its pedestal, its minions and worshippers are fleeing in dismay and confusion. Patriotic sons of the Green Mountains! now is the time to come in and by a vigorous onset complete the rout. The Country now expects every man to do his duty—the argument is out—this is the time for action. Let not business or amusement interfere with the calls your country now makes upon you. Do you think your individual exertions would be felt? Every honest consistent man can first determine to discharge his own duties at the polls as a voter. But he can do more than this, he has neighbors and friends with whom he can exert a salutary influence. Some may be indisposed from distance, poor health, or want of conveyance to attend the polls. You may afford them aid and assistance.—Some may be deluded and deceived by the enemy and made to believe white is black and black is white. Show them the truth. Remember, friends, that no great results were ever brought about without great exertions. A good cause is a good thing, but it has no reliance except upon its friends to sustain it. True, you have neither patronage nor offices nor public money, nor would you if you had use them as your unscrupulous adversaries do. You have on your side truth, and honor, and patriotism, and what more is needed but an indomitable energy?

Do not content yourselves with a meagre victory of a few thousands. In that case you will have the battle to fight over again in November for Electors. But come out now in all your strength; show the world what can be done by the uncorrupted and incorruptible Freemen of Vermont where the spirit of our fathers is up. They once had a fierce struggle with New York, they were firm and unyielding in support of their own rights, and in spite of warrants and officers and prisons they nobly triumphed. Again the New York faction is upon you! Where are our *Allens*, and *Warners*, and *Bakers*, that stood forth manfully in support of their brethren of the New Hampshire Grants? They are gathered to their fathers, but their spirit still lingers among us, their mantle has fallen upon their descendants. They periled every thing in the cause of right, and you men of '36 do nothing? No, No. I see the cloud rising! Not larger at first than a man's hand, but it is now ever-spreading the horizon; the tempest roars through our valleys and hills, and he must be deaf indeed that does not hear the sound thereof. Onward! brave Vermonters! Onward! To your tents O Israel!

25,000.

For the State Journal.

As the opinions of candidates are the property of the people, I trust that Mr. Peck and his immediate friends will not feel dissatisfied at my giving at this time, one insuperable objection to voting for him—that is, he has ever been an uncompromising advocate and supporter of the United States Bank.

I am a democrat, and I always intend to support those who are nominated by the democratic party, provided the nominee is also a democrat. But has Mr. Peck any claims to democracy? Let us see. In a communication to the "Vermont Watchman" of August 20, 1832, in speaking of the messages of Gen. Jackson, in vetoing the Bank, and that of President Madison upon the same subject, he says—"What a contrast between this (Madison's) message, and the one recently sent to the Senate on a similar occasion. Mr. Madison's objections are stated in a clear, consistent manner, and are addressed to the judgment, not the prejudices of the community. He does not charge the Bank with having a tendency to make the rich, richer, and the powerful more potent, nor deny to Congress the power of passing the bill. The present Chief Magistrate may honestly believe all

the objections urged in his message against re-chartering the Bank, to be well founded. But is it not somewhat singular if these objections rest on a sound basis, that some of them should not have occurred to Madison, who for comprehension of mind, and keenness of intellect was not surpassed by any one of those distinguished men, who have at different times occupied the Presidential Chair?"

Now Mr. Editor, does this sound like democracy? I was opposed to Mr. Peck, when he was nominated, not on the account of his talents but his principles, he never was a democrat; he always was an advocate of the United States Bank, which is contrary to the principles of the Democratic party.

A JACKSONMAN.

From the Newark (O.) Gazette, Aug. 3.

GENERAL HARRISON.

This eminent citizen came in town on business early last week, with the intention of returning on Tuesday to Cincinnati, but at the earnest solicitation of our citizens, he was induced to remain a short time, to afford an opportunity to some of his friends who were expected in from the country to see him and exchange salutations with their old commander and associate in arms. The General was in excellent health and spirits, and retained much more physical energy than we had been led to expect from his age and the great labors of his public life. His intellectual faculties have all the freshness and vigor which are usual with men of his age, who have been trained to active employment and accustomed, all their life time, to the grasp of subjects and principles connected with the highest civil and military duties of the country. In his manners, General Harrison has all the plainness that would be looked for in an intelligent cultivator of the soil, rather than the air and trappings of one accustomed to elevated official station. He has no glittering equipage nor train of servants about him—nothing of that artificial parade by which little men sometimes succeed in attracting the public gaze, and make up by pomp and splendor, the deficiencies of intrinsic merit and native dignity of character. These unaffected qualities, combined with his venerable appearance, and the recollections of his numerous and important public services, produced a strong and favorable impression on all who approached him. Party feeling for a time at least, gave place to sentiments of justice, respect and gratitude, in which men of all former political distinctions seemed to participate with equal sincerity and delight. The whole scene of General Harrison's stay among us, was indeed a triumph of right feeling and honest impulse on the part of the people, which our citizens will have reason to remember with gratitude and pride. It was intended to entertain our illustrious visitor by a public dinner, which, however he declined as he will be seen from the following

CORRESPONDENCE.

Newark, July 25, 1836.

To Gen. Wm. H. Harrison:—
SIR:—The undersigned committee of a meeting of their fellow citizens, assembled for the purpose of presenting to you some suitable token of their high respect for your character and public services, have the honor to request your acceptance of a public dinner on Thursday next, or any other day you may be pleased to name, should it not interfere with your business engagements, and should it be otherwise agreeable to your feelings.

The long period of your public life and the important and diversified services you have rendered to the country, have identified your name with some of the most interesting and eventful portions of American history, and placed you high on the list of our public benefactors. In the dark period of war, your country found you in the ranks of her defenders, and for the most part, in situations of unequalled arduousness and responsibility, in all of which the eminent success of your measures and operations, attested your valor, prudence and military skill, by your country. In time of peace, your countrymen have viewed you in the milder light of a civilian and statesman, and with equal admiration of your public character, always vigilant, effective, and disinterested in promoting the public welfare—bringing to the public councils the rich fruits of practical observation and experience, and enforcing with zeal and success those legitimate principles of the constitution which have served to consolidate our public institutions, and diffuse and equalize among all classes of the people the blessings of wise and free government.

The approbation of these important services so signally manifested throughout the Union, at the present time, is, we are happy to say, warmly felt and participated in by your fellow citizens of Licking county; for, however it may accord with a malign party spirit to assail you on charges fabricated for political effect, your honorable fame is too well established to be dimmed or clouded by such attacks. The deliberate judgment of the public, long since passed, awarding to you the highest distinction for the memorable victories of Tippecanoe and the Thames, and the gallant and successful defence of the whole Northern frontier, under the most disheartening circumstances, cannot be revoked at this late day by misrepresentation and appeals to popular

prejudice; and it is calculated to excite surprise that such efforts should now be made in the face of authentic history, and in the midst of a cloud of living witnesses who shared with you the perils and glory of those achievements.

Permit us, sir, to congratulate you on the fact, as visible as it is gratifying, that the sense of justice and gratitude of your country, in obedience to a just and righteous law, is causing the efforts of your enemies for your political destruction to recoil on their own heads; and that your well spread fame will receive only renewed lustre from the ordeal your public conduct is undergoing before the world.

With sentiments of
High respect and esteem,
Your fellow citizens,
DANIEL MARBLE,
M. DARLINGTON,
A. H. CAFFEY,
S. M. BROWNING,
RICHARD HARRISON,
J. MATHIAS,
HARRISON CLAWSON,
JOHN L. WILSON,
JOHN J. MOONEY,
B. W. RICE, JR.,
DANIEL DUNCAN,
JAMES B. SATNBERRY,
ROBERT HALLETT.

GENERAL HARRISON'S REPLY.

Newark, 26th July, 1836.

GENTLEMEN:—
I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, inviting me to a public dinner on Thursday next, or on such other day as may suit my convenience.

Under any other circumstances than those in which I am at this time placed, it would give me great pleasure to meet the citizens of Newark and its vicinity in the way you propose, but being as I am, obliged to leave this place immediately, and having declined several invitations of my fellow citizens of a similar character, at other places, I am compelled to decline that with which you also have honored me.

I sincerely thank you, gentlemen, for the estimation which you have been pleased to put upon my public services. It is not for me to determine whether the view you have taken of them, as far as it relates to their importance, is correct or not, but I may be permitted to say that in all the relations in which I have stood to the government or to the people of the country, the utmost exertion of my physical strength, and the whole powers of my limited capacity, were put in requisition to bring to a fortunate issue the various and important duties which have been committed to me. That some of my fellow citizens should not estimate these services in the manner that you do, gentlemen, is quite natural. But it could not have been expected that my political opponents could have attempted to falsify the records and the established history of the country for the purpose of imposing upon the public the belief that I had been a recreant from the duties imposed upon me as the trusted soldier of my country, and false to the principles of republicanism which had been instilled into my mind from my earliest youth.

Such, however, is the demagogical character of that spirit of party which has intruded itself of late, into all the political contests of our country, as to leave no principle safe which opposes its progress; and which considers all means justifiable that will in the smallest degree contribute to its victories. If its audacity has already reached the lengths which you have asserted, gentlemen, of putting at nought the most authentic records, and the testimony of hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, for the purpose of prostrating an individual, what may not be expected from its further progress? What but that general proscription which has been the immediate precursor of the downfall of all free governments? Who is there that is acquainted with history, that does not know that the persecution of individuals who are supposed to stand in the way of the accomplishment of some favorite object by a dominant party, was always the first in the train of those measures which resulted in the darkest and most disgusting scenes which are described in the annals of the ancient republics.

Do I err, gentlemen, in giving the character of persecution to the course of vituperation and abuse which is at present carried on against me? What is persecution, if wide spread denunciations of a man for criminal conduct, of which he is innocent, is not? If this definition is correct, apply it to the manner in which I have been treated for the last three months. A "recreant from the banner of my country," a "fugitive from the command entrusted to me, leaving that command to be exercised by subordinate officers." These are charges not only calculated to render me infamous in the eyes of the world, but they are such, if true, as would have created a forfeiture of my life. No court martial before whom they were proved, would have hesitated to order me to be shot. And those who now believe them, must look upon me in no other light than as a traitor, who has been suffered to linger out his existence by the false clemency of the Chief Magistrate of the country. And should indeed would have failed to call to the severest account the perpetrator of crimes, not only to himself, but to the government which trusted, and to the country which trusted him. The Magistrate upon whom the charge is thus glaringly defied, duty would call, is James Madison, that sage and patriot, for whose recent loss, the banner which, it is asserted, he suffered to be disgraced, is at this moment, in every part of the world

where it waves, shrouded in the emblems of mourning.

But it is not for a neglect of duty only, that the memory of the Father of our Constitution is to be arraigned. It must go farther—since the journals of Congress will show that in a communication to that body, he attributes the entire arrangement by which the victory was achieved, to that individual who, it is now alleged, was a "recreant," at the distance of twelve miles from the scene of its accomplishment.

Nor must the censure be confined to Mr. Madison. A large portion of it would fall upon the two houses of Congress, which, with a single dissenting voice, awarded to the same individual, their thanks and a gold medal, the highest reward for successful military services which is sanctioned by our republican institutions.

There is difficulty in determining which most to admire, the dark malignity which conceived these calumnies, or the consummate audacity with which they are promulgated, in the midst of hundreds of living witnesses, who could and do affirm the character of falsehood upon them. It is, however, not difficult to see that the whole is a scheme of deep laid cunning, and that it is not expected to produce any beneficial results in the Western States. The fruits of this systematic slander are to be gathered at a distance, since it will be thought in the remote states almost impossible that such charges could be brought, if there was not some foundation to support them. But malignity and cunning often overshoot the mark at which they aim, and such I have no doubt will be the result in this instance.

The appeal made by my enemies is to the credulity, the prejudices, and to the party feelings of the people—mine to their justice alone. I know not the source from which it is expected to derive any kind of support to the charges which have been brought against me. The usual order of things seems, indeed, to be reversed. Heretofore it has been considered necessary to exhibit proof in the support of charges which are made against any individual, but my enemies appear to think that the burden of the proof should rest with me. In this instance, I waive my rights as to the party accused, and at once refer, as regards the battle of Tippecanoe, to the proceedings of the Legislatures of Kentucky and Indiana on that subject, and to the testimony of all the officers and soldiers who served on that occasion. And in relation to the command of the Northwestern army, to the recorded testimony of Shelby, Perry, Cass, Wood, Perkins, Tupper, Hall, Paul, Owings, and ninety-nine out of every hundred of the officers and soldiers who were at any time, employed under my command.

I repeat that my appeal is to the justice of the people alone. The delicacy of military character will permit no aid or support from any feeling of sympathy or generosity. I ask of my fellow citizens in this matter nothing more than justice—less, I am sure, they will not offer.

I am, Gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your fellow citizen,
W. H. HARRISON.
Messrs. D. MARBLE,
M. DARLINGTON, and others, Com.

From the People's Press.

VAN BUREN AND THE POPE.

The friends of Mr. Van Buren seem to be hard put to it, to allay the feeling every where manifesting itself against him, on account of his flattering letter to "His Holiness," the pope, by which it does not need half an eye to see that he aimed to secure the favor of the "Holy Father," and his faithful followers; and by which it is well known that he has succeeded in securing the support of the great mass of the Roman Catholic votes throughout the United States. It is amusing to witness the devices resorted to, to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and divert their attention from this matter.

One of the devices is the attempt which has been with apparent seriousness made to prove that Mr. Van Buren is not a Roman Catholic. For this purpose two honorable members of congress, Mr. Cary of Illinois, and Mr. Vanderpool of New York having, of course, talked the matter over, and duly arranged every thing, opened a correspondence on the subject during the late session of Congress. The Hon. Mr. Vanderpool, gravely alleging that it is reported that Mr. Van Buren is a Roman Catholic, and asking information upon the subject. This important episode, the said Hon. Mr. Cary sends across the hall of the house of Representatives, to the said Hon. Mr. Vanderpool, and therefore the said Vanderpool writes to the said Cary and says that Mr. Van Buren is not, and never has been a Roman Catholic; but that he had in his voyages through life touched at various points, such as the Dutch Church, the Dutch reformed, the Baptist &c. [would it not have been well if he had stopped at the reformed?] Well the said Vanderpool seals up his epistle, and sends it across the hall of the house of Representatives to the said Cary, who, thereupon causes both the said epistles to be published, not to prove that Mr. Van Buren did not write the said letter to the pope nor that he did not do it for the purpose of getting the "right side" of the Roman Catholics, but simply to show that he is not a Roman Catholic, which nobody has ever, as I know of, asserted.

Now it seems to me that it would have been much more to the purpose, if the said honorable member had undertaken to show that Mr. Van Buren was a Roman Catholic; because then, his letter to "His Holiness" would not have been understood as intended merely to flatter him, but would have been taken as an expression of the homage

of an honest Roman Catholic to his great "Spiritual father." These cunning members of congress, in my humble opinion, overshoot the mark, and showed that their friend, Mr. Van Buren, was as destitute of high minded honorable principle, as he is of regard for the Roman Catholic religion, and every other. And I can tell these honorables that they "have their labor for their pains," for their contrivance is seen through by the people, who don't like, and cannot be made to like, a man who flatters the pope for the sake of getting Roman Catholic votes.

But I see that some cunning editor has got up another contrivance to throw dust in the eyes of the people, and that the conductors of the Free Press have transferred it to their paper, under the caption of "Harrison and the Catholics." The amount of it is, that Gen. Harrison, in negotiating a treaty with a certain tribe of Indians, 33 years ago stipulated, on the part of the United States, that there should be given annually, for seven years, to the said Indians one hundred dollars towards the support of a priest of the Roman Catholic religion; and the further sum of three hundred dollars to assist the said tribe in the erection of a church. The discovery of this fact is regarded as wonderful, a full offset to the flattering letter to "His Holiness."

It is unfortunate for the success of their scheme, that one fact could not have been concealed, that is that "the greater part of said tribe had been baptized and received into the Catholic church, to which they were much attached." And this was expressly stated in the treaty as a reason for the grant. The statement of this fact, presents the conduct of Gen. Harrison in a highly honorable light. He no doubt thought that the Roman Catholic religion was better than paganism; and since they had been received into the Catholic church, and now much attached to it, he wisely deemed it expedient to gratify their wishes by appropriating a part of the amount to be paid to them, for their lands to the purpose above mentioned. I know not what motive might have operated on the mind of Mr. Van Buren on such an occasion. He might, for aught I know, have the money to the pope for indulgences. But Gen. Harrison with his usual good sense and good feeling thought it better to gratify the desire of the Indians to have a church and religious instruction, than to have the money to get drunk with. This is the long and short of the matter. To say a word to show that it bears no sort of relation to the act of writing a fulsome letter to the pope, a convenient time before the presidential election, by a candidate for the presidency, would be to insult the common sense of every man and woman in the community.

Mr. Van Buren's friends had better try again at this Van Buren pope matter.—The correspondence of the honorables, and the Indian Treaty will not, either of them work. What next gentlemen?

SCOTCH CONGREGATIONALISTS ON SLAVERY.

The following are the resolutions on American Slavery adopted by the Congregational Union of Scotland, on motion of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw of Glasgow.

1. That, as a meeting of the Congregational Union of Scotland, we are not to be considered, in regard to any sentiments we express, or any resolutions we adopt, as sustaining an official and representative character, or assuming any kind of measure of authority, which would be at variance with the great distinguishing principle maintained by us, of the mutual independence of the churches of Christ; that, in the resolutions which follow, we speak for ourselves, whilst, at the same time, we have abundant ground for entertaining the most confident assurance, that they are in full accordance with the views and wishes and prayers of the great body of the brethren throughout the country with whom we are associated.

2. That, in the spirit of those Christian principles, which are the foundation of our personal hopes, the elements of our spiritual life, and the charter of our New Covenant liberties, we look back with devout thankfulness to the God of Providence, to the decision of our legislature, by which, after a long and arduous struggle, the slave trade was branded with the stigma, and condemned to the punishment, of felony; and in the same spirit, we contemplate the more recent act, following up the abolition of that nefarious traffic, by which a final termination has been put to slavery itself throughout all the colonial dependencies of the British empire,—an act by which a seemingly and glorious consistency has been imparted to our character and institutions as a free people, and a dark cloud has been dispelled, which had long brooded over our beloved land, heavily charged with the vengeance of offended heaven.

3. That at the time when this act was passed—an act demanded alike by the claims of humanity, justice, religion, and sound policy—one, and not the least of the sources of our grateful joy was, the sanguine anticipation of the beneficial influence which might be exerted on the councils and conduct of other people, by the example of a nation occupying, through divine favor, so exalted and commanding a position as our country does, amongst the governments, not of Europe only, but of the world—an influence, of which our high estimate led us to cherish the delightfully cheering hope, that at no distant period "every yoke should be broken," and, in all lands, "the oppressed should go free."

4. That we cannot but regard with feelings of special interest our transatlantic brethren in the United States of America, congratulating them on their participation with ourselves, through the kindness of the

same universal Ruler, in the precious blessing of a common freedom, and a common Christianity; holding in admiration the amount of Christian liberty and Christian effort evinced by them, in the dissemination of the Word of God and of the education requisite for the use of it through every part of their own territory, as well as for the complete evangelization of the world; but that in proportion to the delight we have experienced in hearing of such triumphs of Christian principle amongst them, have been our astonishment and concern, that both their freedom and their religion should be so sadly tarnished by the incongruous association with them of slavery, to so vast an extent, in all its hideous forms of traffic and oppression, and in regard to millions of immortal fellow creatures, dependent upon them; the systematic proscription by severe penal laws of all that instruction which might impart, to the victims of corporeal thralldom, the knowledge which ennobles and saves the soul, and the liberty where-with Christ makes sinners free; and our wonder and sorrow are rendered the more intense by the information, that so many Christian men and Christian ministers stand chargeable with what we are constrained to denominate the sin of slave-dealing, in direct contravention, as we hold it to be, of those principles and precepts, which it is the very object of the Christian ministry to expound and inculcate, and of the Christian character to exemplify.

5. That "God having made of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the whole earth,"—and all, sprung from a common origin, having become partakers in a common guilt, the objects of a common redemption, we sincerely lament the extensive and deeply-rooted prevalence of a prejudice so unworthy the generosity of freemen, and of the humility and dignity of Christians, as that against color—a prejudice by which so many millions of fellow men are placed under an unmerited and disgraceful appellation, are excluded from intercourse, are prevented from availing themselves of such advantages as might enable them to evince their fair average of intellectual endowment and moral capabilities, and so to assume the position in society to which they might thus establish their claim; and even in many instances deemed to retain the stigma of marked separation in those ordinances of Christian communion, where all distinctions ought to be merged in the common characters of fellow sinners and fellow saints.

6. That we cannot adopt, as the principle of our conduct, the spirit of the first murderer, "Am I my brother's keeper?"—but in the better spirit of that religion which associates in one holy and blessed fraternity, "all that in every place call upon the name of Jesus Christ our Lord, both theirs and ours," and which imperatively prohibits our "suffering sin upon our brethren," we feel it our incumbent duty to expostulate most affectionately, most respectfully, but most earnestly, with our Transatlantic fellow Christians, imploring them to lay to heart, in this matter, their duty to God the common Father, to Christ the common Saviour, to their kindred of the human family, and especially to those members of the Redeemed Family of God, who, with themselves, shall form a part of the "multitude which no man can number, out of all peoples, and kindreds, and nations, and tongues, that shall stand at last before the throne and before the Lamb;" to raise themselves from their lethargy, and in the power of the principles of our common faith, with the largeness of heart which Christianity inspires, the regard to humanity and justice which the Royal Law demands, and that practical consideration of the true interests of their country, which a sound policy dictates, to unite their efforts and their prayers in breaking assunder the yoke both of cruel bondage and of degrading prejudice, in rolling away the reproach that lies at once on their national and their Christian reputation, and so bringing down upon themselves, their churches, and upon their country, the blessing of Him who, in immediate connection with such deeds of justice, and such "works of charity and labors of love," and in token of his gracious approval of them when done for his name, hath said—"Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily, and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rearward."

7. That in such way as may be deemed most expedient and efficient by the committee of the Congregational Union, these resolutions be transmitted to our brethren of the Congregational churches in the United States of America, with assurances of our most cordial affection, and with earnest prayers that they may be received on their part in the same fraternal spirit in which, we are deeply conscious, they have been dictated on ours, and that, by the divine blessing, they may, in some small measure at least, contribute to the realization of the inexpressibly interesting and momentous objects to which they relate.

COMPARE THE TICKETS!

For President, Wm. H. HARRISON, A Farmer.	For President, M. VAN BUREN, A Lawyer.
For Vice President, FRANCIS GRANGER, A Lawyer.	For Vice President, R. M. JOHNSON, A Lawyer.
For Governor, SILAS H. JENSON, A Farmer.	For Governor, W. C. BRADLEY, A Lawyer.
For Lt. Governor, DAVID M. CAMP, A Lawyer.	For Lt. Governor, J. S. PATTISON, A Farmer.
For Treasurer, A. CLARKE, A Farmer.	For Treasurer, C. R. CLEVELAND, A Bank Man.